The Daily Gazetteer.

Numb. 1117

FRIDAY, JANUARY 19 1739.

No. 1115.

THERE is nothing, which, in my Opinion, ought to alarm a Man more, who is about to do a thing of a doubtful Nature, than the Apprehenſion of its being irreparable. In Things of ſmall Moment in the common Paſſages of Life, and in the ordinary Courſe of World, there is nothing of this ſort occurs; if a urns once, he may correct himſelf; nay, if he a ſecond Time, he can ſtill repair his Miſtake; to confeſs, and to amend, is all that can be exed from a Man. But in Points of a more exalted ure, in the nice and arduous Concerns of Religion Government, there is frequently no ſuch thing mendment practicable. He who effects a Thing is Power, or authoriſes it by his Example, when ooler Reflection he finds he has done amiſs, finds that he cannot ſet Things right again, that the er of doing Good is no longer in his Hands, and his Example (if he is inclined to reform) ſo from alleviating or contributing to redreſs the l it had formerly occaſioned, can now ſerve only fix on him the Character of a changable Man, to deprive him of all Reſpect for the future. ſe are Things capable of making the ſtouteſt rt ſmart, and the ſoundeſt Head uneaſy. A Man ſuch Circumſtances (and reſolved to diſſemble) d keep inexpreſſible Diſquiet, becauſe the Intereſt both with others, cannot be employ'd to the End deſires, and in receiving Honours paid to himſelf, has this mortifying Concluſion fixed in his own er, That there are Honours to which he has no le.

THERE has been nothing more common in the rdian Church, than for Men of quick Parts and n Imaginations, to raiſe mighty Diſturbances by ſhing new Doctrines, and exerting their utmoſt dies in ſupporting them, not ſo much out of Regard Truth, as Fondneſs for Applauſe, and without the l Reflection on the Peace of Chriſtians, which ght not to be diſturbed on light Occaſions, or beſe ſome conceited Perſon would paſs for a wiſer n than his Brethren. But when Time and Additions of grave and charitable Men, have ught on the Spirit of ſuch a Diſputant, he is firſt condemn his own Conduct, and the moſt ready beſeech others to be warned by his Example. h however frequently comes too late, for the e being once pierced, the Flood of Diſſention ers down all before it; and tho' the meaneſt Inument is capable of doing the greateſt Miſchief, e moſt exalted Wiſdom, and the moſt ſtrenuous deavours, frequently prove too weak when applied ſet Things right. In this Situation the firſt Moves Miſchief may repent and deplore, may confeſs s Weakneſs, and beſeech Men to be quiet; but he ll not be heard, the Matter by that Time is in her Hands, proſecuted on new Motives, and with ferent Views; and ſo the unhappy Author of theſe rils is left to conſole himſelf, if he can, with the fruitleſs Wiſh, that he had left off Contention before was meddled with.

IT would be an eaſy Matter for me to illuſtrate hat I have been ſaying by a great Variety of Exples, but if I ſhould do this, it is very probable I ght become an Example myſelf: For who knows ther all our old Flames are thoroughly extinguiſhed; or whether, like ſmother'd Fires, they ght not burſt out afreſh, if I ſhould be indiſcreet ough to ſtir their Aſhes. But this be far from me, I cannot pour Oil into Wounds, I can at leaſt bear ſprinkling them with Corroſives; and as I with nothing ſo much as to ſee a true Coalition of rties, that is, all my Countrymen warmly engaged in e Service of their Country, I ſhall never, out of a vain Oſtentation of Learning, let fall any thing preudicial to ſo good a Purpoſe, tho' the Scribes in the Oppoſition ſhould repreſent me ten times duller than I am. With me, the main Property of a publick Writer, is his Sincerity; and provided he writes what he truly thinks, I can paſs by a hundred little Errors in his Writings; becauſe the Abilities of his Head are not in his own Power, whereas he ought to know certainly his own Heart. But to return to my Subject.

IN reſpect to Politicks, when either a Man's Indigence, or his Ambition, prompts him to diſturb the publick Quiet, and to infuſe Suſpicions into the Breaſts of his Fellow Subjects, he generally becomes an Example of that Maxim I am endeavouring to eſtabliſh: For notwithſtanding it is remark'd as an Honour to *Cataline*, that he preſerved his Firmneſs to the laſt, which is, in other Words, that he died as great a Villain as he lived, yet this may be juſtly attributed to his dying in Arms, in open Rebellion againſt his Country, and with all his Paſſions in their full Strength. Had *Cataline* had Time to have ſeen and conſider'd the Miſeries he induced, and the Foundation which he certainly laid for the Deſtruction of that glorious Commonwealth, I am induced to think he would have relented, *Villain as he was*, and have *pitied* his *Country*, when he could not have *reſtored* her. But, ſuppoſing I am miſtaken, there are few Men of *Cataline*'s Character, ſince, as *Machiavel* well remark'd, it is as eaſy to find a Man perfectly good, as thoroughly bad. When therefore Succeſs hath ſtated, or repeated Diſappointments have cured Ambition, the proud Author of his Country's Troubles, when he finds it out of his Power to heal them, laments over them, and leaves his Example as a Caution to others, how they indulge their Paſſions at the Expence of the Publick. Thus, tho' the End of ſuch a Man may be beneficial to the Society of which he is a Member, yet, with reſpect to himſelf, one may ſafely ſay, that his laſt End is worſe than his firſt: For while he was proſecuting the Purpoſes of his Ambition, his Spirits were in too great a Flutter to ſuffer Reflection to diſturb him in his Purſuits; but when the Impetus of his darling Paſſion was removed, and Reaſon reſumed her Throne, then the Conſciouſneſs of the Ills he cauſed, made him ſuffer Tortures infinitely more ſenſible, than the Fatigues he went through in accompliſhing his firſt Wiſhes.

To paſs from theſe unpleaſant Conſiderations, to the more pleaſing Subject of the Uſes that might be made of them. Surely, a Man of good Senſe and true Generoſity, one who reflects on the Wiſdom of preſerving Peace in his own Breaſt, will never ſuffer any ſudden Inſurrection of his Paſſions to hurry him into ſuch a Situation as this. If he has no Conſideration of the publick Good; If the Benefits of Peace, and the Miſchiefs of Diſſenſion are abſent from his Thoughts, yet ſurely he will retain ſome Senſe of his own Intereſt, ſome Reſpect to the future Satisfaction of his Mind; and this alone will be ſufficient to reſtrain him from propagating Political Hereſies, merely to get himſelf a Name, or a Train of Followers, to enable him to diſquiet a Miniſtry at preſent, or to ſet himſelf at the Head of a Miniſtry in Time to come. But if theſe Apprehenſions do not ſtrike him before he ſets out in ſuch a Courſe; if his Head is ſo crowded with Ideas of his own Greatneſs, or of the Deſtruction of others, ſurely they will aſſault him with double Violence as he proceeds: There is no ſupporting, no carrying on of a Party, without putting on the Maſk, at leaſt of a true Patriot; and when a Man is doing this, when he is uſing the Words, and framing the Expreſſions which are ſuitable to the Character he aſſumes, he muſt certainly ſometimes call to Mind, that it is a horrid Iniquity to be the very reverſe of what he ſeems: For the Love that he attracts by pretending to be a Patriot, muſt be to himſelf the Meaſure of the Hatred he deſerves for being what he really is, the Enemy of his Country, and the Deceiver of his Countrymen.

ONE may ſafely venture to affirm, that the moſt ambitious Man living can find but one Excuſe for neglecting this Advice; and this Excuſe, like moſt Excuſes for great Crimes, cannot be ſtated, without ſhewing its own Inſufficiency. I aim at Power, would ſuch a Man ſay. 'Tis true, and the Means by which I endeavour to acquire it, are not juſtifiable in their Nature, yet I intend finally to free both them and myſelf from Cenſure, by the Uſe I propoſe to make of Power when once attained. I will then lay aſide all my old Habits, and, like a Player, who has acquired an Eſtate, quit the Theatrical Air, and become truly a worthy Gentleman. But is this at all in a Man's Power? Or if it was, might not a Highwayman defend himſelf in the ſame Way? Is there any thing more certain, than that we ought not to do Evil that Good may come of it? But ſetting Suppoſitions aſide, it is, and has been already ſhewn, that in Points of Importance, Repentance and Amendment cannot go together, that is taken in a full and ſtrict Senſe. For with regard to the Offender, they may. When *Julius Cæſar* overturned the *Roman* Conſtitution, he certainly intended to acquire to himſelf abſolute Power; but what Uſe he intended to make of that Power, he kept a Secret. The Letters of *Saluſt* ſeem to make it probable, that he intended to reſtore the Commonwealth. The Action of *Brutus* fully proves, that in his Opinion, *Cæſar* meant to continue a *Sovereign*. But take it in the beſt Senſe, is not his Example a full Proof of the Truth of what I alledge? Had he it in his Power to reſtore the Commonwealth when he had overturned it? Or can we be ſure, that if he had lived and attempted it, he would have been able to have brought it to paſs? There is no being ſure of this. We only know with Certainty, that he was born under a free State, and died under a Tyranny of his own erecting. Died as a Man, decently; but as a Citizen, deteſtably. Yet no falſe Patriot will ever ſpeak more plauſibly than did *Cæſar*. His Eloquence was fatal alike to his Country and himſelf: It enabled him to deſtroy her, and to put the very beſt Capacity that ever *Roman* poſſeſſed, to the very worſt of Uſes. A melancholy Inſtance he was, of the Extenſiveneſs of human Abilities, and of human Weakneſs.

THIS Paper was not written with any particular View, much leſs to point at any particular Perſon; all I aim at is, to ſhew the Wickedneſs of engaging in Meaſures which we know not to be right; and the Folly of hoping to ſet all Things right, when we have gone to the utmoſt extent of Wrong. A Subject certainly proper to be inſiſted on by a publick Writer, becauſe it is of the utmoſt Conſequence to the Publick. Let every Reader apply it as his Reaſon and his own Obſervations direct him, and if any one of them ſhall thereby reap any Good, 'twill abundantly compenſate the Pains I have taken in throwing together theſe Remarks.

R. FREEMAN.

POSTSCRIPT.

The ingenious and moſt candid Mr. *D'Anvers* having inform'd the *Town*, that he intends to publiſh a *Piece*, which he acknowledges was depoſited with him, in confidence that it would *not be publiſhed*. The ſame Learned *Barriſter* having, under his *Hand*, owned it a *Libel* (and in his Opinion) not fit to be *publiſhed*; with other Circumſtances moſt ſignally characterizing his own *Wiſdom*, *Honour* and *Honeſty*. I ſhall only ſay, that I hope he will not let the *Publick* wait long for theſe Marks of his *true Diſpoſition*; becauſe, as I am on the Point of *publiſhing* my Lord *Burleigh*'s Life, and have already inſerted ſomething relating to the *ſame Thing* in the *Appendix*, I would willingly (if it be worth it) take *Notice* of this alſo.

Yeſterday arrived the Mail due from Holland.

THE freſheſt Letters it brings from Vienna are of the 31ſt ult. O. S. but they contain nothing more material than the Emperor's Prohibition of the uſual publick Diverſions at this Time of the Year, ſuch as Maſquerades, Balls, running with Sleds, &c. ſaying, 'That inſtead of ſpending Time and Money 'in that ſort of Diverſions, it were better to pray to 'God to put a Stop to the Scourge of the Plague, 'and to grant a happy Succeſs to the next Campaign.' They add, that the Count de Khevenhuller ſtill ſolicits for Leave to reſign the Poſt of Vice Preſident of the Aulick Council of War, tho' in vain; and that General Diemer likewiſe ſolicits his Reſignation.

Thoſe of the 5th Inſt. O. S. from Hanover, ſeem to promiſe that the Affair of Steinhorſt will ſoon be amicably adjuſted, becauſe not only the Danes that were order'd thither have ſuſpended their March, but 5 Battalions of Hanoverian Troops that were on the March with ſome Squadrons for Lawenbourg, have, upon that News, received Orders to return to their Quarters; and we hear that the other Troops

that

that were actually repair'd to the Frontiers, will alſo be very ſoon recalled. Mean Time the Troops on both Sides are ordered to obſerve an exact Diſcipline, and to avoid all Occaſions of Quarrel.

Letters of the 20th ult. O. S. from Petersburg ſay, the Perſian Ambaſſadors their have received Advice, that their Maſter has renewed the War againſt the Turks, and beſieged Teflis with an Army of 170,000 Men.

We are told that the Fortifications of Oſtend ſuffer'd very much by the late ſtormy Weather; that ſeveral Veſſels were damaged on the Flemiſh Coaſt; that the Flat Country thereabouts is laid under Water, and that the Snow and Rain has made the Roads unpaſſable.

An Engliſh Ship, viz the Betty, Capt. Mahon, run aſhore on the 7th Inſt. in the Road of Goeree, by which the Captain and Pilot had the Misfortune to be drown'd, but the reſt of the Crew were ſaved. The ſaid Veſſel was come from the Weſt Indies, with a Cargo of Sugar and Rum for Rotterdam, but none of the Rigging or Lading was ſaved, except 14 or 15 Casks of Spirit.

The Poſt-Boy riding from Naples to Madrid, miſs'd his Portmanteau when he was about 2 Miles out of Rome, in which were 30,000 Crowns of Gold, beſides ſome Ribbans of the Order of St. Januarius, and other Things; and tho' all poſſible Search was made for it upon Application to the Governor of Rome, it could not be found.

HOME PORTS.

Deal, Jan. 17. Wind S. W. All the outward bound Ships remain as per laſt; the Cato, Ellis, is alſo in the Downs from Margate Road for Virginia. Came down ſince laſt Poſt and remain, the William and Jane, Goldsbury, for Havre; the Seahorſe, Thompſon, for ditto; the Charming Molly, Pain, for Roan; the Everton, Hall, for Morelas; the Greyhound, Harley, for Lisbon; the Gooch, Friend, for Virginia; the Reſolution, Biſwick, for Jamaica; the Thomas and Francis, Cocherel, for Bourdeaux; the Clinton, Doran, for Liverpool; and the Elizabeth, Triſtram, for ditto. Arrived the Morant, Makey, from Jamaica, who in the Latitude 49 Degrees 20 Minutes, 190 Leagues to the Weſt of the Lizzard, ſpoke with the Pointz, Williams, from Maryland for London, in a ſhatter'd Condition, having loſt all her Maſts, Head, Rudder, Bowſprit, 6 Feet Water in her Hold, and no Hopes left of keeping her free; the Captain, Chief Mate, Doctor, two of her Hands, and one Capt. Hall, a Paſſenger, quitted her, and went on board the Morant, leaving the 2d Mate and the reſt of the Crew, who choſe rather to periſh with her than loſe their Wages. Capt. Mackey parted with them the 9th Inſtant, and their Proviſions ſo ſhort, they had no more to ſubſiſt on than one Biſket a Day.

Graveſend, Jan. 17. Paſſed by the Dunkirk, Smith; and the Liberty, Halſnight, both from Dunkirk; the Willing-mind, Rouſe, from Diep; the Duke Demar, Judgſon, from Bologne; the Expedition, Bentley, from Seville; the Rumney Man of War, Medley, from Lisbon; the Two Friends, Gale, from North Carolina, laſt from Bermudas; the Mary, Wride, from Leghorn; the Mehitable, Henderſon, from Antigua; the Sarah, Fendick, from Dantzick; and the Charming Molly, Kitcher, from Alicant.

Graveſend, Jan. 18. Paſſed by the Ann and Elizabeth, Finch, from Havre; and the Friendſhip, Delange, from Dunkirk.

LONDON.

Laſt Saturday one John Preſſman was committed to his Majeſty's Gaol for the Eaſtern Diviſion of the County of Kent, charg'd with ſtealing divers Fowls, and committing ſeveral other Felonies. The ſaid Preſſman is an Apprentice to William Arnold, a Fiſherman, who lives at St. James's Stairs at Wapping.

Yeſterday ſe'nnight was committed to Maidſtone Gaol, Elizabeth Geery, charged on the Oath of John Philpot with breaking open his Dwelling-houſe at Higham in Kent, and ſtealing from thence one Cotton Gown, ſeveral Shifts, one Child's Shirt, a Pair of Pattens, 4 Linnen Caps, ſeveral Aprons, and other Goods, the Property of the ſaid John Philpot.

We hear that at the Quarter Seſſions held there on the ſame Day, 4 Perſons were tried and whipp'd in open Court; three of them for ſtealing Iron out of his Majeſty's Yard, and the other for ſtealing a Gooſe.

Yeſterday both Houſes of Parliament met at Weſtminſter, purſuant to their laſt Prorogation, and (by virtue of a Commiſſion ſign'd by his Majeſty, directed to his Grace the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Wilmington, Preſident of his Majeſty's Council, and others) were further prorogued to Thurſday the 1ſt of February next.

On Wedneſday laſt in the Afternoon John Salmon, and Alexander Mills, were taken in Parker's Lane, near Holbourn, on the Information of Peter Rogers, who was committed to the New Gaol in Southwark on Saturday laſt, for robbing Mr. George Roberts, a Gardiner, near Peckham Gap, in Company with the above two Perſons, and another not yet taken; and being carried before Sir John Lade Yeſterday Morning, confeſſed the ſeveral Robberies they are charged with in the Information; as alſo the robbing a Man in St. George's Fields Yeſterday was ſe'nnight, of 9 s. 6 d. and the ſame Night robbing Mr. Harvey, a Cuſtom Houſe Officer, near the Half-way Houſe to Deptford. Sir John committed them to the New Gaol, and ordered the Conſtable to make diligent Search after the other Accomplice.

On Wedneſday laſt about 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon, two Coaches coming to Town, and ſeveral People on Horſeback, were robbed on Hounſlow Heath by two Highwaymen, exceedingly well mounted, who got a conſiderable Booty.

Sittings appointed in London and Middleſex, before the Right Hon. Sir William Lee, Kt. Lord Chief Juſtice of his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, in and after Hillary Term next.

LONDON.		MIDDLESEX.	
Friday,	January 26	Monday,	January 29
Tueſday,	February 6	Saturday,	February 3
Saturday.	10	Friday,	9
After Term		After Term	
Wedneſday,	14	Tueſday,	13

Sittings appointed in London and Middleſex, before the Right Hon. Sir John Willes, Kt. Chief Juſtice of his Majeſty's Court of Common Pleas, in and after Hillary Term next.

MIDDLESEX.		LONDON.	
Friday,	January 26	Monday,	January 29
Wedneſday,	31	Thurſday,	February 1
Tueſday,	February 6	Thurſday,	8
After Term		After Term	
Tueſday,	13	Wedneſday,	14

Yeſterday Morning at One o'Clock, a Fire broke out in Mr. Strutt's late Boarding School at Tottenham High Croſs, which in a ſhort time conſumed the ſame, together with a great Quantity of Goods which had been lodg'd in the ſaid Houſe in order to be ſold by Auction; the Man who was left in Care of the ſaid Houſe, ſaved himſelf by jumping out of a Window two Stories high.

Yeſterday came on the Election for the Office of Houſe-keeper and Cryer of Hicks's-Hall: The Candidates were Mr. Norcotte, Mr. Jones, Mr. Trent, Mr. Webſter, and Mr. Berrington. The Election was determin'd by Ballot, upon caſting up thereof it ſtood as follows;

Mr. Norcotte	80
Mr. Trent	30
Mr. Berrington	27
Mr. Webſter	0

N. B. Mr. Jones declin'd before it came to a Ballot.

Yeſterday 29 Perſons were tried at the Old Baily, 13 were caſt for Tranſportation, 12 Acquitted, and 4 Capitally Convicted, viz. James James, otherwiſe Jemmy the Drummer, for ſtealing a Silver Hilted Sword from the Perſon of John Cotton, Eſq; coming out of the Play-houſe; Thomas Eaſter, for robbing Mr. Mills and Mr. Hill on the Highway; and John Maſland, for a Rape committed on his own Daughter, (Mary Maſland) and giving her the Foul Diſeaſe; William Child pleaded Guilty to an Indictment for robbing Mr. Richard Gemm on the Highway.

Caſualties, Chriſtnings, and Burials laſt Week.

Drowned in the River of Thames 3, one buried at St. Martin Vintry, one at St. Catherine by the Tower, and one at St. Mary at Lambeth. Found dead, buried at St. Giles without Cripplegate, 1. Hanged himſelf, buried at St. Catherine Coleman, 1. Killed by a Fall, buried at St. John at Wapping, 1. Overlaid 1.

Chriſtned	Males	180	Buried	Males	242
	Females	170		Females	274
	In all	350		In all	516

Decreaſed in the Burials this Week 24.

Whereof have died,

Under 2 Years of Age	187	Fifty and Sixty	47
Between 2 and 5	39	Sixty and Seventy	32
Five and Ten	12	Seventy and Eighty	33
Ten and Twenty	27	Eighty and Ninety	15
Twenty and Thirty	34	Ninety and a Hundred	3
Thirty and Forty	37	A Hundred	
Forty and Fifty	50		

Bank Stock 143 1-half. India 174. South Sea 104. Old Annuity 112 5-8ths to 3-4ths. New ditto 112 1-4th to 3-8ths. Three per Cent Annuity 3-8ths. Seven per Cent. Loan 108 5-8ths. Four per Cent. Ditto 93 1-8th to 1-4th. Royal Aſſurance 108. London Aſſurance 13 3-4ths. Afr 13 1-half. India Bonds 6 l. 16 s. to 17 s. Pr South Sea ditto, 2 l. 14 s. Premium. Bank culation 11 l. 17 s. 6 d. Premium. Salt Ta 1-half to 1 3-4ths Premium. Engliſh Copper 15 s. Welſh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per C Exchequer Orders 7 per Cent. Prem. T per Cent. ditto to 1-8th per Cent. Prem. Mi Bank 123.

Royal Hoſpital for Seamen at Green
Jan. 10. 1738-9.

THE Directors of His Majeſty's ſaid Royal Ho hereby give Notice, That ſuch Perſons as are to ſerve the ſaid Hoſpital with Candles for one Year, give in their Propoſals (ſeal'd up) to the Direct Salters Hall, on Wedneſday the 31ſt Inſtant, at in the Forenoon; and in the mean Time, by app the Steward of the ſaid Hoſpital at Greenwich, they be inform'd of the Nature of the Species they are to and of all other Particulars relating thereto.

Royal Hoſpital for Seamen at Green
Jan 10. 1738-9.

THE Directors of His Majeſty's ſaid Royal Ho hereby give Notice, That ſuch Perſons as are to ſerve the ſaid Hoſpital with Butter and Cheeſe Year, may give in their Propoſals (ſealed up) t Directors, at Salters Hall, on Wedneſday the 31 ſtant, at Eleven in the Forenoon: And in the Time, by applying to the Steward of the ſaid Ho at Greenwich, they may be informed of the N of the Species they are to ſerve, and of other ticulars relating thereto.

Lottery-Office, Dec. 23, 17

THE Managers appointed by Act of Parliame take in the Tickets of the Bridge Lottery, Ann 1 and to deliver out Certificates in lieu thereof, payab the Caſhiers of the Bank, finding that, notwithſtan the ſeveral Notices by them given for bringing in ſuch be enter'd, great Numbers are yet outſtanding, give this further Notice, that the 15th Day of M next, is the laſt Day appointed by Act of Parliament taking in Tickets, and delivering out Certificates; an this Purpoſe, daily Attendance will be continued in at their Office near the Exchequer.

ANTI-SYPHILICON.

THE only ſhort and moſt infalli Cure in the Univerſe for the Venereal Dis from the ſlighteſt Infection to the moſt extreme and dep ble Degree of it, even when the Blood and Juices are roughly contaminated with its malignant Vices, and th ry Bones are affected with it.

Freſh Infections, call'd Claps, with all their attend Symptoms, tho' ever ſo ſevere, are entirely carried o it in a few Days, and ſo as effectually to prevent the B and Juices from being tainted with any remaining Re on one Hand, or a ſeminal Gleet or Weakneſs to la on the other.

And the moſt inveterate Degree of the French Ill attended with Nocturnal Pains, univerſal Breaking and all the other moſt exaſperated Symptoms, are overcome by it, and effectually and much more ſafely red than by Salivation, Inunction, or any other Me whatever, and in ſo eaſy and pleaſant a Manner, witho pairing Strength, or occaſioning any Inconvenience, as lo to beſpeak it the only appoſite Remedy or true Vene Antidote in the World; and this ſome Thouſands hav their great Joy experienc'd.

It is pleaſant to take, occaſions no Sickneſs or Diſo nor requires Confinement; but may be taken, and the be accompliſh'd, without the Knowledge of the reſt Friend.

Thoſe who ſuſpect they have received an Injury, by only a Doſe or two of it, be perfectly freed from Apprehenſions; for it ſuffers no lurking Venom to lie in the Body, but wholly extirpates it Root and Branch a gentle, eaſy, and moſt effectual Manner.

All ſuch likewiſe as doubt they have ſome remaining licks of former Injuries, may by a few Doſes of it entirely themſelves from all Suſpicion of that Kind; for it abo no Foulneſs, Corruption, or Putrefaction whatever, to main in the Fluids, or to adhere to the Solids; and on Account, in all Scorbutick, ſcrophulous, and even lep Eruptions or Foulneſſes of the Skin, Glandulous Swel and Impurities of the Juices, it does more by one D than any other Medicine yet known can by ten.

The Price of this moſt Noble Anti-Syphilicon is Six Shillings a Pot, which, conſidering its extraordinary ficacy, one Pot only being ſufficient in moſt Caſes to acc pliſh the Cure, is not a tenth Part of its Value; and is pointed by the Author to be had only at Mr. Rayner Toyſhop, at the Roſe and Crown againſt St. Clem Church-Yard in the Strand, ready ſealed up with a Boo Inſtructions, by the Peruſal of which, all Perſons who ever affected with any Degree of the Venereal Diſeaſe, perfectly underſtand their own Condition, and certa know when, and when not, the Venereal Poiſon is infa rooted out of their Bodies

Note, Ask only for a Six Shilling Pot for the Scurvy.

LONDON: Printed for T. Cooper, at the *Globe* in *Pater-noſter-Row.*